

Florus extracted a large sum from the Temple treasury. This precipitated an anti-Roman demonstration and a bloody military raid. This was followed by the Temple officials' decision to suspend daily sacrifices offered on behalf of the emperor (and all Romans).

This action placed the Jewish nation
officially in rebellion against Rome,
for it violated a treaty with Rome.

At the same time, a Jewish revolutionary
force secured the surrender of the Roman
garrison at MASADA, but then massacred
the Roman soldiers.

• C66 → C78

St Linus was Pope.

66 AD

A great national (Jewish) rebellion broke out. There was no hope of success, but it took four bloody years to reduce the fanatical garrisons of Palestine. It required months to take Jerusalem and the Temple.

70 AD. Titus destroyed the Temple

66AD

DURANT

Death of Petronius and THRASEA
PAETIUS

66 A.D.

Nero left Rome to compete in the Olympic games & make a concert tour of Greece.

At Olympia he drove a QUADRIGA in the races. He was thrown from the car and was nearly crushed to death; restrained to his chariot he continued the contest for awhile, but gave up before the end of the course. The judges, however, knew an emperor from an athlete and awarded him the crown

of victory

At Corinth he ordered work started on a canal to cut the Isthmus as Caesar had planned; the task was begun, but was laid aside during during the turmoil of the following year.

66 AD

Caesarea was site of massacre
of Jewish citizens by Romans.

66 A.D.

Battle of BEZETHA (Jewish Wars of the Roman Empire).
During the last years of Emperor NERO's reign, mismanagement by Roman officials, coupled with the terrorist activities of the Zealots, brought bloody anarchy to Judea. In September 66 A.D. the Roman garrison of Jerusalem was overpowered and butchered. CESTIUS GALLUS, Gov. of Syria led an army into Jerusalem but could not take the Temple, which was held by a rebel force. Unable to obtain supplies in the hostile city, Gallus began a withdrawal. In the northern suburb

of BEZETHA, his column was attacked by a strong force of Jewish revolutionaries. The Romans lost 6,000 men, all their baggage, and their siege train. This defeat forced Gallus to fall back into Syria. Nero then ordered TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIAN, an obscure senator to put down the Jewish uprising.

66AD

Nero visited Greece; Plutarch
was studying at Athens, Plu

AD 66

At time of attack on city of Jerusalem
by the Romans, Halley's Comet
was observed.

66AD

The names of the months
were changed to.

NERONEUS (= April)

CLAUDIUS (= May)

GERMANICUS (= June)

This was the year Nero discovered
the plot to slay him & had everyone
killed, including SEVERA

66AD

At Rome, a plague devastated
the entire population.

A.D. 66

Chinese observed a comet (Halley's) for several weeks in A.D. 66. It was at this time that the Romans sent troops into Judaea to put down a revolt.

66 A.D

Romans massacred Jews
at Caesarea Palestina

66 \Rightarrow 73 AD

The Jewish War (Rome)
Command of 3 Legions = FLAVIUS
VESPASIAN

66AD

In Jerusalem violence erupted when the Roman garrison was massacred. After a 5-yr siege, Titus, son of the emperor Vespasian, laid waste the city. (70AD)
What came to be called the "Wailing Wall," a small part of the Temple complex, remained standing.

(The Dome of the Rock, a mosque built by Muslims has occupied site of Temple since the Eighth Century)

66-70

Titus was appointed as commander of the Fifteenth Legion 'Apollensis' to serve under his father in the Jewish War. He became invaluable to his father as a trusted agent and negotiator. When Galba was murdered, Titus won over MUCIUS, governor of Syria, to the Florian Cause and worked with him and others to launch Vespasian's bid for power. When Vespasian

was proclaimed emperor on 1 July 69, Titus became Caesar. While Vespasian was in Alexandria Titus took over command of the Jewish War.